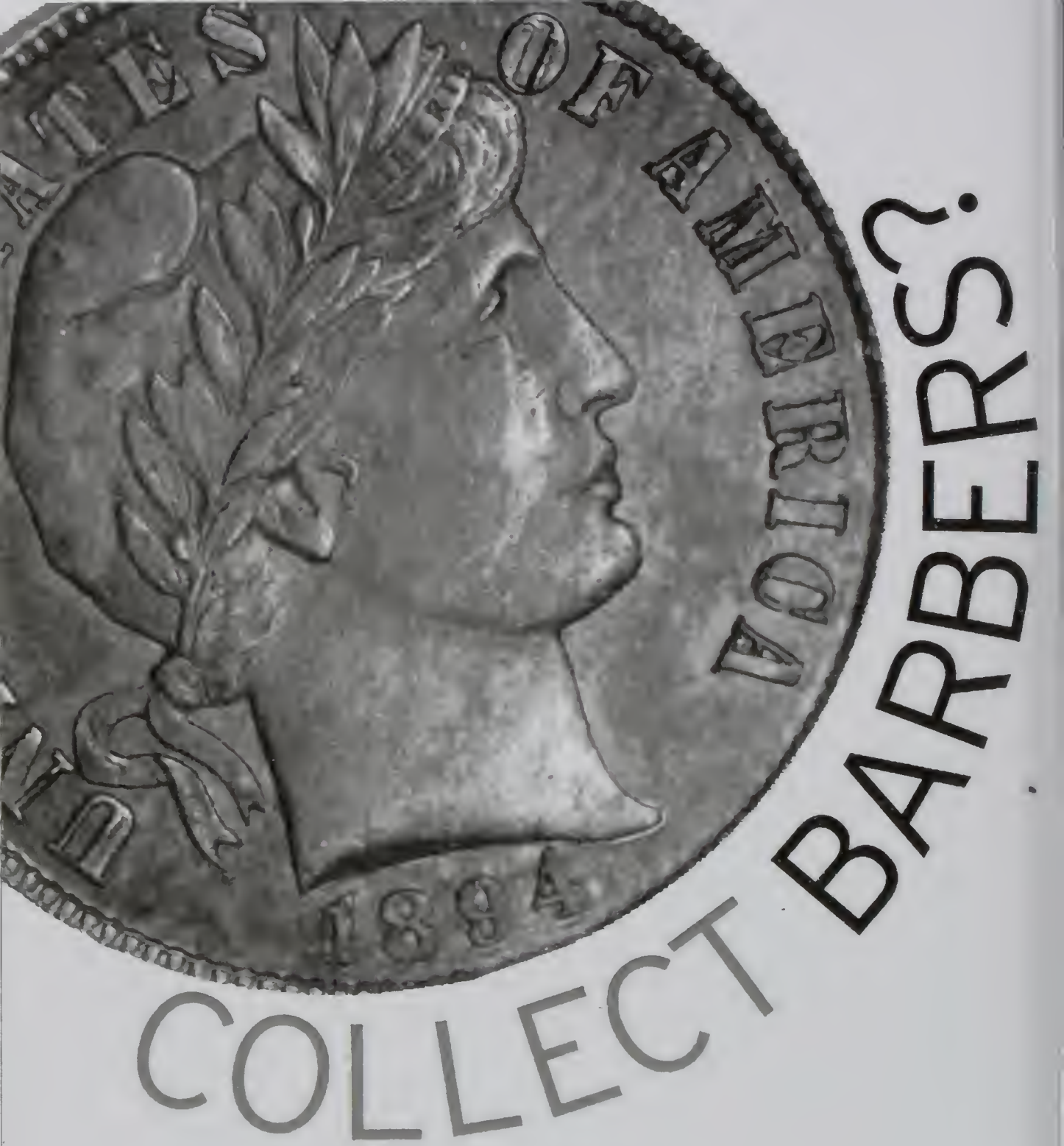

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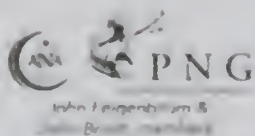


Volume 26, Number 2
Summer 2015



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Barber Coin Collectors' Society

Founded 1989

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Cover Photos: 1909-O Barber Quarter, PCGS MS66, the coin that Dale Friend brought to our BCCS meeting at FUN 2006 for show and tell, just before he sold his magnificent collection of Barber Quarters. One of our more memorable *show and tell* items. Photos provided by Dale Friend.

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BCCS President and Journal Editor Message



Welcome to the Summer 2015 issue of the *Journal*! The officers and I hope you enjoy the new format, with a color cover, high-quality paper for the content inside, plus a new easier-to-read font. As before, we aim to continuously increase the value that the BCCS provides to its members and the numismatic community as a whole. This new format for the Journal is just another step forward. Your feedback is encouraged.

Of course we also hope this new format will provide encouragement for more articles, and more importantly, more photos! This edition of the Journal is already 4 pages longer than our past issues, so keep up the good work! If I can be of any help, please let me know.

We have executed a very smooth transition with retired President Phil Carrigan and Secretary-Treasurer/Journal Editor Eileen Ribar. I cannot thank either of them enough, as this was as straightforward a transition process as any of us could have hoped. The new officers are in full swing.

As we enter the summer months, we look forward to a number of upcoming events, highlighted by our Annual Meeting at the ANA World's Fair of Money in Rosemont (Chicago) on August 12 (Wednesday) at 9:00 a.m. I hope we will see many of you there as we give updates on key Society activities. We also want to discuss ideas for future projects, including resumption of varieties surveys, and contemplating performing population and rarity surveys again. Other upcoming events are listed later in the Journal, and as always, they can be found on our website.

I would also like to bring up the topic of education. One of the primary roles the BCCS can play is to provide new information on Barber coinage to new audiences, including BCCS members, prospective members, and novice collectors alike. I have been a proponent of education in other clubs, including my local Worcester County MA club. I'd like us to have a library of content for our members to share Barber knowledge at their local coin clubs, and at Regional Shows throughout the country. Our Regional Program has provided great results, and we now participate in over 20 events each year. More and more of these events now include an educational program (rather than just a meeting or table), and I'd like to see most of these events move in that direction. If you have any presentation or handout materials, or if you have any ideas of programs you would like to see (and even better if you help us develop them), please drop me an email or call. Or see us at a Regional event or our Annual Meeting in August.

- John

A Simple Study on the Frequency of the Center Mintmark Position for 1897-S Barber Quarters

By Thomas Bush, BCCS #1100

A few years ago, I wrote a thread on the PCGS boards about the excitement of finding a raw, completely original, mid-grade 1897-S Barber quarter on Ebay. Not only did the coin possess unmitigated originality, but it was also produced with the center mintmark position on the reverse die. The images of the coin were fairly decent and made the coin look to have original or nearly original surfaces, but the images were too small to see much detail. I saved the images and blew them up only to see that the distortion from the image manipulation was tremendous, but my familiarity with the series led me to believe that the coin retained overall VF20 or so details. An 1897-S Barber quarter in VF20 is *darn scarce*, one in VF20 with more or less original surfaces is a coin few of us will ever see in-hand; but an 1897-S Barber quarter in VF20 with more or less original surfaces and the very rare center mintmark location? Well, perhaps Sasquatch has a hoard of these, but I had never seen one...until the Ebay auction.

The seller of the coin ran many coin auctions as consignments and was evidently unaware of the rare mintmark location for this issue and therefore never mentioned it in the listing. The coin was listed as a true auction and I had been bouncing off the walls all week in anticipation of the auction close. My wife had some friends over on the night that the auction closed and they asked what I was doing by the computer. I told them that I was waiting to wildly overpay for this old, worn, dirty coin. The auction closed, my high bid was in the four figures and I won the piece for under \$500. Again, I waited patiently for my newest find and it did not disappoint. In-hand I graded the coin VF20 and told a few friends that I thought PCGS might grade the coin VF30. Eventually, the coin was submitted to PCGS and it, indeed, received a grade of VF30.

The 1897-S Barber quarter is commonly overlooked by those who do not study the series as it inhabits a universe dominated by the "Big Three" issues of 1896-S, 1901-S and 1913-S. The 1901-S dwarfs all others for price and is indeed a mind-numbing \$10,000 coin in VG8. A coin that I have always found tough as any to find in the Barber quarter series, in mid-grades, is the 1897-S and David Feigenbaum (aka David Lawrence) wrote in part about the 1897-S the following-

"My favorite date. Where have they all gone? This coin is only available in AG to VG condition. The moment a Fine or better specimen comes on the market-even with problems-it is sold."

He also wrote of this issue-

"Two far right mintmark positions were identified in the First Edition. A third, in the center, has since been found. I have only seen one high grade specimen (a cleaned AU) of this die (plate coin). An EF has been reported to me."

I realize those comments were written in 1994 and without the benefit of the internet, but **wow**, this was a person who studied, dealt in and specialized in Barber coinage for over forty years by the time that analysis was put in print. For me, finding a more or less original 1897-S Barber quarter in mid-grade and with center mintmark was always the pinnacle of Barber quarter collecting. Of course, one must realize that "the pinnacle of Barber quarter collecting" should not be equated in any way with a statement of market value. Following is an image of that center mintmark coin. Please note that the position of the mintmark is such that it sits fairly squarely in the void between the words "QUARTER DOLLAR". This is in stark contrast to the extreme rightward position of the vast majority of 1897-S Barber quarters where the mintmark is directly above the D in "DOLLAR" and comes perilously close to the feathers on the arrows. The 1897 issues would be the last to feature an extreme rightward S-mintmark position.



Although David Feigenbaum had written that he had only seen a few center mintmark coins, the truth is that these pieces are out there; albeit they are typically very well worn or somehow damaged. I make no attempt to preferentially purchase low grade, center mintmark coins for my own collection and have not found a wide audience of buyers to purchase similarly low grade pieces at a premium to the typically encountered coin. The 1897-S Barber quarter is a fairly easy coin to find and purchase if one is looking for AG3 or G4 pieces and they are sometimes available in higher grades when they have surface issues. I don't know the number of

extant pieces, but David Feigenbaum estimated that the center mintmark position was at least one Rarity Rating value scarcer than the extreme rightward position and the 2006 Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS) census indicates that this may have been a conservative estimation of scarcity.

I decided to an extended yet simple survey of 1897-S Barber quarters to determine the frequency with which one might find this particular mintmark position. Parameters were chosen prior to the start of the analysis in an attempt to reduce selection bias and to increase overall accuracy. The parameters are as follows-

- A pool of 200-coins would be analyzed or, in the event that 200-coins would take an extraordinary length of time to find, a time window of six-months would be used.
- The only source of data points would be coins listed on Ebay since the Ebay marketplace represents the full range of novice sellers, vest pocket dealers and full-time brick and mortar shops as well as boutique or high end dealers.
- Another advantage of Ebay over traditional auction houses is that most coins are sold without certification and low grade 1897-S Barber quarters are generally not targets of certification.
- An image of each coin in the survey would be saved so that the same coin would not be counted multiple times in the survey.
- Details grades would be assigned to each coin by viewing the images and those coins with higher details grades had notes attached to them regarding apparent surface preservation.
- The percentage of center mintmark coins would be determined as well as the average details grade.
- The mean of the raw numerical grades was not taken since such an approach would give undue influence to those coins with larger numerical grade ranges between grades (i.e.; the numerical difference between G6 and G4 is two points while the numerical difference between VF25 and VF20 is five points, yet both pairs of grades represent a single, accepted increment in the grading scale) and instead the grades were transformed to an ordinal scale and the arithmetic mean or "average" was taken from this transformation.

This research was conducted over the entire six-month target period and a total of 231-coins were recorded. Results follow-

- Center mintmark coins; 12 (5.2%).

- Average details grade for center mintmark coins; between G4 and G6.
- Only two of the 12 center mintmark coins had details grades higher than G6 with one of those being a bent VG8 and the other a polished and scratched EF40.
- Ten of the 12 center mintmark coins had details grades below VG8, which is 83.3% of the center mintmark coins found and examined.
- Extreme rightward mintmark coins; 219 (94.8%).
- Average details grade for extreme rightward mintmark coins; exactly G6.
- There were 20 extreme rightward mintmark coins with details grades in the VF through EF range and of these only a single coin (a VF25) looked to be reasonably original.
- 185 of the 219 extreme rightward mintmark coins had details grades below VG8, which is 84.5% of the rightward mintmark coins found and examined.



A note of caution should be added to image interpretation. Not only can it be difficult to ascertain details grades for coins offered by myriad sellers using various lighting conditions and having wildly different levels of image presentation proficiency, but interpretation of surfaces is also mighty difficult. As an example, several of the mid-grade pieces were won at auction by myself, but were returned when in-hand inspection determined that they were polished, bent or somehow otherwise damaged.

Overall, I was surprised by two items in this survey. First, the percentage of center mintmark coins was 5.2%, which was on the low side of the 5-10% estimation that I had always used. Additionally, a higher percentage of mid-grade details extreme rightward mintmark coins were available than I had anticipated, but the general level of surface damage that these coins had suffered was considerable.

There is one major shortfall that has not been addressed in this analysis and that is the tendency of collectors withhold from the market (hoard) better date or more interesting issues. If we keep in mind that the center mintmark position is not widely known of or embraced by the broader hobby; that coins in the lower portion of the grade spectrum generate little, if any, premium regardless of mintmark position; and that there are relatively few original, problem-free, mid-grade coins for this issue (again regardless of mintmark position) then we can be relatively certain that collector hoarding of the issue does not play a major role in the percentage of apparent extant populations.

This is especially true if we assume that collector hoarding is much less likely to occur in the lower end of the grade spectrum coupled with the long-term observation that the 1897-S Barber quarter is almost always found in this lower end of the grade spectrum. Lastly, the very good correlation of average details grade and percentage of coins with details grades below VG8 between both mintmark positions infers that they were initially used and are currently collected under very similar rules and experience similar collecting pressures.



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Giving a Presentation on Barbers to my Local Coin Club

By Dave Earp. BCCS #1129

I recently was ask by our local coin club president to give a presentation on Barber coins. As I thought about it and since my main interest is Barber Quarters, this became my focus. Next, what do I say about Barber Quarters? Most of the time when you ask someone why they don't collect Barber Quarters they say the big three are too costly, so this became my focal point.

I decided to compare these key dates and some other dates to the Mercury Dime series. I used PCGS population reports and Gray Sheet bid prices for the comparison. I felt this would give a good indication of rarity and value, even though it is not a complete population from all grading services.

The 1916-D Mercury dime has a mintage of 264,000 pieces. The 1914-S Barber quarter has the exact same mintage. The 1916-D has a population of 739 pieces in VG. The 1914-S has a population of 247 pieces in VG. In VG the 1916-D is bid around \$1300. The 1914-S is bid around \$150. In fact, the 1914-S in all AU grades has a population of just 31 coins and is bid around \$850. So which is a better value, a VG 1916-D or an AU 1914-S quarter?



VG 1916-D dime or AU 1914-S quarter?

The 1896-S Barber quarter with a mintage of only 188,000 pieces, and a population of 130 pieces in VG is bid at \$1125, still lower in price, mintage, and population than the 1916-d dime. The 1896-S, even in AU with a population of 33 coins and a price of \$5950, is lower than the 1916-D with a population of 311 coins and a price of \$7700.

The 1913-S Barber Quarter with the lowest mintage of any regular issue silver coin in the last century, of 40,000 pieces and a population of 252 pieces in VG is priced at \$1800. Only \$500 more for a coin with less than one-sixth the mintage. In AU, the 1913-S is priced at \$11,000 and with a population of 13 coins is *25-times* rarer than the 1916-D dime and only \$3300 more.

The 1921-D Mercury dime has a mintage of just over 1 million coins. In AU it has a population of 117 coins and is bid at \$775. For almost the same cost you can buy a much lower mintage 1914-S quarter or a 1897-S quarter, population 37 in AU, mintage 542,229, for around \$900.



AU 1897-S quarter or AU 1921-D dime?

Of course the 1901-S quarter is more expensive in VG but with a population of 88 coins in VG and a mintage of just over 70,000 coins is about 8 times as scarce as a 1916-D in VG. Therefore a bid around \$7350 in VG is much less than 8 times the price of a 1916-D in VG. Still a good value considering the rarity of the 1901-S.

Total populations for the 1916-D (6860) and 1921-D (2226) Mercury dimes are greater than all Barber quarters except the 1916-D quarter with a total population of 2288. Actually only 13 Barber quarters have a total population over 500 pieces with most being in the 200-400 range.

Comparisons can be made for many other dates and mint marks with similar results. There are 74 coins in the series, of this 14 have a mintage of less than 1 million. 28 have a population of 10 or less in MS65. Anyone who has attempted this series knows the challenge it is to build a set in VF or better. So when someone says they don't collect Barber Quarters because the big three cost too much, I say they might be expensive but they are a great value and how satisfying it is to finally find the right VF, XF, or AU coin to add to your set.

[Mercury Dime photos above courtesy of Heritage Auctions]

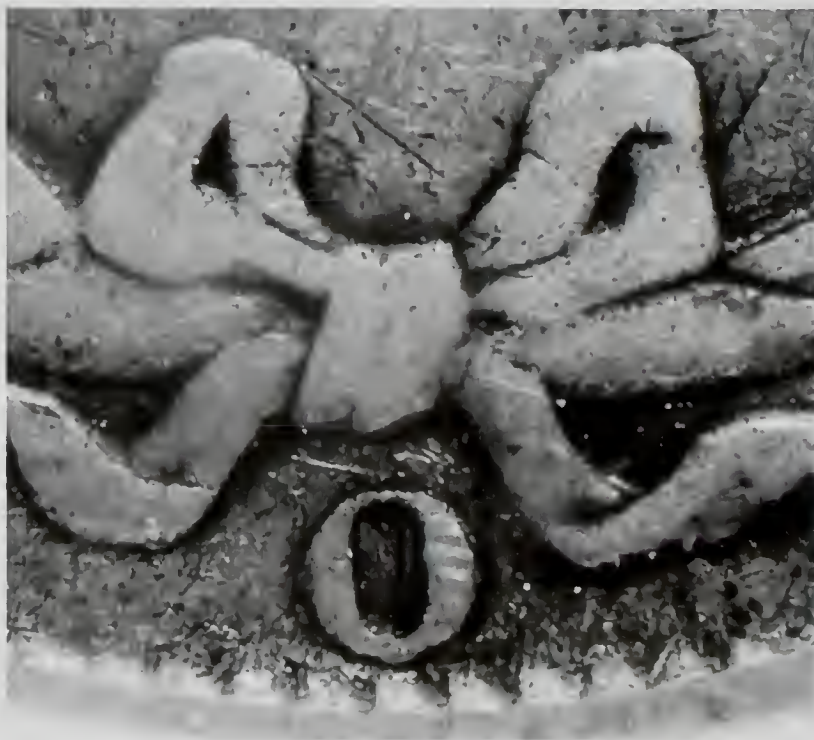
A Variety Challenge

By Bob Duzan, BCCS #1065

I only collect the Barber series and have only completed the dimes as a set before breaking it up and deciding to upgrade. This has, of course, raised both my cost and interest in coins (sound familiar?). But my interest has increased in learning about and finding interesting Barber, especially dime, varieties.

Recently I got interested in looking at my Barber dime varieties and especially the "1909-O/Inverted D" OMM (Over Mint-Mark). I bought one from a local dealer a few years ago and paid a significant price as he espoused its supposed rarity. About a year ago I bought another one from the same dealer in "Fine" condition with the OMM clearly shown. I have not seen another one like these two in my Barber coin collecting time, which is only 15 years; a short time compared to other BCCS members.

The local dealer proposed this coin is the one listed as a Breen #3571 variety. However, there is no picture in Walter Breen's book of this variety or anywhere else that I know. I am looking for any picture or listing of it in a coin publication. If anybody has seen one, and it agrees with the attached picture of my coin, I would appreciate hearing from you. Given that it is as visually pronounced as the 93/2, my thinking is it might be highly sought after by collectors (yes, that's me), if listed. Based on the Local dealers comments it could be, or may not, as rare as the 93/2 variety. Researching how this variety was done in the die is somewhat speculative and I leave it up to the BCCS reader. It's obvious the die error was done at the Philadelphia mint prior to shipment to the New Orleans mint.



Another interesting curiosity I have, as probably most of us, is to what degree should we consider a variety eligible for listing in a coin publication? For example, there are only two Barber dime varieties, the 1893/2, and the 1905-O Micro o, listed in both the 2015 Red Book¹, and the recent Coin World Magazine Price guides used by collectors. Should other varieties, with significant rarity, be listed? If so, what should be the criteria for listing a coin variety in the “¹Red Book” or other coin publications? Using the Bowers Rarity classification, described in the Cherrypickers Guide², where would the dividing line (such as URS-5) be drawn to consider a variety listed? Also, the Interest factor, described in the Cherrypickers Guide, may, in addition to the rarity, determine the criteria for a Price Guide variety inclusion.

I would like to know what Barber Varieties the club members treasure and/or are sought. I am anxiously awaiting the upcoming Barber Dime variety survey for several reasons. I will learn about new varieties that may not be listed, and it may help to determine with some degree of certainty ones that are true rarities. Thus I challenge all the BCCS members and coin collectors to participate in the next Variety survey which can benefit us all.

I want to thank Dick Osburn of the Liberty Seated Collectors Club, and Dick Osburn Rare Coins, for his expertise and use of his camera to get the attached picture.

¹ Yeoman, R.S., *A Guide Book of United States Coins 2015*. Whitman Publishing, LLC, 2014.

² Fivas, Bill, and Stanton, J.T., *Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties of United States Coins, Volume II*, Whitman Publishing, 2012.

THE JOURNAL WANTS YOUR ARTICLES!

Your article submission(s) automatically enters you in the BCCS Literary Contest. The article receiving the most member votes will win a 1st place prize of \$50. Second place prize will be \$25 and third place will be a free one year BCCS membership. So, make sure your membership is up to date and get your article to John at the post office or e-mail address on Page 1.

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1828 Quarter 25/5/50 Error Reverse,
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1873-CC Arrows Quarter
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Realized: \$176,250



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A Hobo Barber Dime

By Marc Banks, BCCS #1268

Last September I purchased a group of Hobo carvings. Most often the host coins for these little pieces of folk art are Indian Head/Buffalo Nickels, however, other denominations were sometimes used. One of the classic carvings from this group stood out from the rest as it was done on a 1912 Barber Dime.



The unknown, but talented artist of this work has transformed the head of Liberty into a bearded man wearing a domed hat with a crescent shaped brim and a wide band with a bow, a common theme for Hobo Nickels. The long beard was created with small, overlapping punch marks. The nose, nostril and ear were modified and a double collar carved over the neck. Much of the legend was covered over with light peening.

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Have you ever given a presentation on Barbers to your local coin club? Do you have a local show where you could put a small Barber exhibit, and BCCS brochures to introduce collectors to the BCCS? Do any of these shows have meeting rooms or educational programs? It's easy to promote the BCCS, and will be getting easier. It doesn't have to be complicated, or take a lot of your time.

A library of Powerpoint educational presentations, the BCCS brochure and membership application, table signage, templates for leaflets, and more, are all available for download and use from our website. See www.barbercoins.org and select "Resources" from the navigation.

If you need some assistance or advice, if you have a program that you would like to add to the BCCS library, or any other suggestions, please contact us at bccs@barbercoins.org.



Introduction to Barber Coins

**Other difficult dates –
Can be almost impossible to find nice**

- 1897-O and 1897-S
- Philippine hoard dates 1898-S 1899-S, 1900-S
- 1901-O
almost never encountered above VG
- 1905-O
- 1908-S
- 1909-O
rare in higher grades
- 1914-S
This date has the same mintage of 1916-D dime at a fraction of the cost!

**BARBER COIN
COLLECTORS'
SOCIETY
(BCCS)**

Founded 1989



A non-profit collectors club dedicated to furthering the knowledge of coins designed by Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver of the Mint from 1860 to 1917. He is best known for his design of the Liberty Head design on the dime, quarter, and half as well as the Liberty Head 10¢ nickel.



Membership is \$15 per year, and includes 4 issues of our quarterly publication, the *Journal of the Barber Coin Collectors' Society*. A membership application is available on this leaflet, and also on our website.

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Barber Coin Collectors' Society TABLE #1888 Exhibits VISITORS WANTED Meeting Friday 3:00 p.m. Room 301 www.BarberCoins.org	Barber Coin Collectors' Society TABLE #1888 Exhibits VISITORS WANTED Meeting Friday 3:00 p.m. Room 301 www.BarberCoins.org
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David Lawrence Barber Books online at DLRC Website

DLRC has updated its website. The three David Lawrence Barber coin books – *The Complete Guide to Barber Dimes*, *The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*, and *The Complete Guide to Barber Halves*, all out of print, are available at the new DLRC on-line library web page:

www.davidlawrence.com/books

Scroll through the books shown and click on the book title you want. Access is free – no membership is required.

"If only a coin could talk!" Many collectors have said it. Thanks to Bryan Reger, we are treated to a day in the life at the New Orleans Mint. From a Barber Half's point of view!

- Matthew Student

A Glimpse Inside the Mint

By Bryan Reger, BCCS #1407

The New Orleans mint was bustling with activity the morning of January 3, 1897. Henry Walters arrived, hung up his hat and coat and prepared to start his morning routine. Over the next half hour other employees arrived and headed off to their respective jobs.

There were 150 men and women who worked at the mint. Henry's job was operating a blanking machine. The silver strips had been made yesterday, and today it was up to Henry and several other men to punch out half dollar blanks which were needed for coinage.



Punching Out the Blanks

Henry was skilled and could easily churn out 250 blanks per minute; or 15,000 in one hour. After the blanks were punched, they fell into a box

which Henry put on a cart and then pulled to the adjusting room to be weighed and inspected. The mint hired women to do this step.

The adjusting room consisted of tables and scales, and was unbearably hot at times. The ladies worked 8 hours a day Monday through Saturday weighing the blanks; extremely underweight or overweight ones were tossed in a box to be re-melted.



Adjusting Department

After leaving the adjusting room, the planchets or blanks were taken to the milling and coining room. This room was the heart of the operation. It was here where the blanks became coins. The dies were already in the press; the blanks were dumped in the press and at the flip of a switch the coining process began. Barber half dollars fell from the presses by the thousands.

By years end, the numbers would reach 632,000.



Stamping Room



[Mint State 1897-O photos courtesy of Heritage Auctions]

The next leg on the journey was to the weighing and counting room. George A. Hoffman, originally from New York, had moved to New Orleans to take this job when the mint reopened in 1879. The halves arrived in multiple wooden boxes on flat carts.

Accuracy was of the utmost importance. George prided himself on his ability to work quickly while ensuring an accurate count.



Weighing and Counting

The last step in the process was bagging up the halves; Andrew J. Morton was given this task. He loved counting coins even if they weren't his. After all, not many people could make that claim.

The heavy bags were tossed on a cart, counted, and the number of bags recorded on a form before they headed to the vault. They would soon serve the needs of commerce. Putting coins in the vault was a two man job: one to count the bags and one to pile them in there. The bags of halves would be paid out as banks and businesses requested them.

The process repeated itself day in and day out. Dimes and quarters to silver dollars and gold eagles were issued that year. The workers churned out millions of dollars in gold and silver coin.



So, when you see a well-worn 1897-O half, just think how it came to be, more than 117 years ago. You are holding history in your hands.

Two Very Rare Barber Errors

By John Frost, BCCS #892

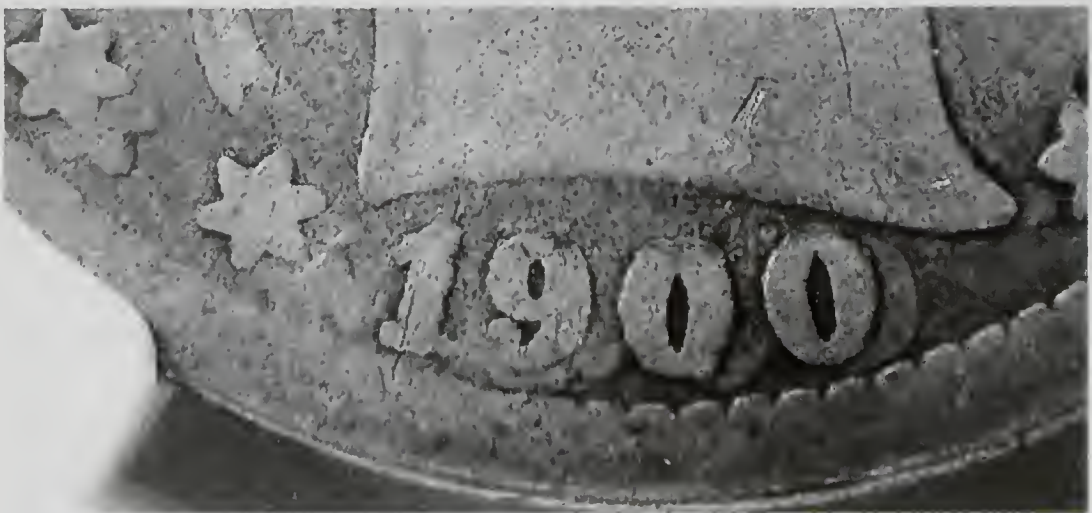
At the March Baltimore Expo, I found two very interesting errors on Barber coins. Finding either one would have been remarkable by itself, but to see both of them in one place was unbelievable.

The first one offered to me by Jim Carr, a dealer friend of mine, was a 1900 Barber Quarter, double-struck, with the second strike broadstruck out of collar and slightly rotated. Because the second strike was out of collar, the pressure from the press was not sufficient to erase all evidence of the first strike. There is also a strike-through on the reverse as well.



Double-struck 1900 Barber Quarter

The date is strongly doubled, and the coin has two sets of stars on the left side, and a second set of ribbons below Liberty's hair. The reverse gets really interesting, with two sets of wings, an extra-long laurel branch, and a number of doubled letters in the Legend. Photos below show details, the last photo highlighting only a few of the doubled elements.



Doubled date, ribbons, stars, and neck



Doubled stars, wings, laurel branch



Doubled stars, ribbon, wings, Legend

Having never even heard of a double-struck Barber Quarter, I purchased it and promptly added it to my exhibit at the BCCS-LSCC table. If this wasn't enough, later that day Jim showed me a 1903-S Barber Half. An XF coin. I looked at it and said, "Oh, okay. Not a bad coin," and handed it back to him, still thinking about the amazing double-struck coin.

showed me the 1903-S half again. It looked a little odd, and I took a more careful look at it. It was a Clamshell error, where the struck coin was splitting apart along the reeded edge, and was opening like a clam's shell (hence the name). I already owned a clamshell on a 1901-S dime, but I never saw one on a much thicker Barber half! After I exclaimed, "Wow!" Jim laughed and said "Yeah, I was surprised you just handed it back yesterday without saying anything!"



Clamshell 1903-S Barber Half

While I didn't feel the need to corner the market on Barber clamshells, Jim was gracious enough to let me photograph the coin for this article.

Two extremely rare Barber errors was something to see in one day. You never know what is really out there. If you see me at a BCCS club table with an exhibit, I may very well have the double-struck piece with me, so stop by for an in-person look!

Regional Update

This past quarter was a busy one for the BCCS, as we had a large number of events in a short time. Spring kicked off late this year with **Baltimore**, March 26-28, with both a club table and our regular meeting, with an educational session on *Working With Images*, designed to help our members create different types of images (graphics and photos) for articles in the *Journal* or in educational presentations. Just 3 weeks later, the BCCS was at two different shows at the same time (a first!) – the annual **Bay State Coin Show** in Massachusetts, and the **Buffalo Numismatic Association's** show. Traffic was brisk at Bay State, but rather slow in Buffalo. We offered up an educational program there, but due to poor P.A. system and a strange floor layout, attendance was small. We did sign up some new members, however, and we hope better agenda planning and announcements will get us back there next year.



Dennis Fortier and John Frost staffing BCCS-LSCC Club Table

In early May, we did another small Club Show in **Norwich CT** for the Pawcatuck Valley club. For a small show, traffic was pretty decent. It's always fun to do this show. The rest of May was time off, and a number of shows are planned for June. These will have taken place by the time this *Journal* reaches your mailbox. The **Long Beach Expo** takes place in early June, with the joint BCCS-LSCC Social on the 4th, at the Rock Bottom Brewery. These are always fun, and if you are in town for the show, you should definitely put this on your calendar. LSCC and BCCS member Dennis Fortier staffed a club table in Long Beach as well, with our thanks!

Other events in June include Manchester for the **New Hampshire Coin Expo**, the **Cincinnati Expo**, and the **Raleigh Coin Club's Money Expo**. More about these events next time.

Upcoming BCCS Events

- June 12-13 – Manchester NH**, NH Coin Expo, Radisson Hotel Center of NH, Club Table, Meeting Friday June 12, 2:30 p.m., Educational Program.
- June 19-20 – Cincinnati OH**, Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Expo, Sharonville Convention Center, Club Table, Education Program June 20 (Saturday)
- June 20 – Lincoln IL**, Railsplitter Coin Show, Jefferson Street Christian Church. Club Table.
- June 26-27 – Raleigh NC**, Raleigh Coin Club's annual Money Expo, State Fairgrounds Expo Center. Club Table, Educational Program Friday June 26, 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m..
- July 17 – Baltimore, MD**, Baltimore Expo, Baltimore Convention Center. Regional Meeting Friday 3:00 p.m. in Room 301. No Club Table at the summer Baltimore show.
- August 12 – Rosemont (Chicago) IL**, ANA World's Fair of Money, Donald Stephens Convention Center. BCCS Annual Meeting, Wednesday August 12, 9:00 a.m., Room 22, Table on Club Midway. Check BCCS website or ANA Program for our table number or any changes in room.
- August 21-22 – Carson City NV**, Carson City Mint Coin Show, Club Table, Educational Program. Education and Table at the Nevada State Museum, Show across the street at the Carson Nugget. 600 and 507 Carson Street.
- September 17 – Long Beach, CA**, Joint BCCS-LSCC Social, Thursday at 7:00 p.m., at the Rock Bottom Brewery.

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1909-O Barber Quarter
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